## LLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS BEARTT.

REE DOLLARS A TRAE, OR TV DOLLARS
SITTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Se who do not give notice of their wish
their paper discontinued at the expirathe year, will be presumed as desiring tinuance until countermanded. And will be discontinued until all arrearage aid, unless at the option of the published is procuring six subscribers, shall re

inserted three times for one dollar, an

y five cents for each continuance. actiptions received by the printer, a of the post-masters in the state, ettersupon business relative to the pathe post paid.

## HE BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSI YEMEN.

WILL Franchise ensi season, at my stable in Hi borough, on the following ter day of January next, which may ed by twenty five dollars in cash; s to ensure a mare to be in foal is requested that all gentlemen sending a will at the same time forward their a to avoid all those misunderstandings ested that all gentlemen s

MEN is a beautiful grey, with dark mand logs, shining black hoofs of the first He is about fourteen and a half he and unites the highest finish to grate and a late and unites the highest finish to grate in all those points essential to the first and a superior horse. The subserpinioh that no description could contimplession either of his symmetry and therefore invites all who have a superior and the superior and superior and the superior and the superior and the superior and superior or fine porses, or a wish to breed I and new this first genuine Arabia I to the patronage of the people of

MEN has made two seasons in the twenty-seven mares put to him, of these hundred and twenty-five brought of these these are generally considered to be as ofte as any ever dropped to South Carothey are large, handsome and bloodlike; resultful forchand, they invariably united in the seven of these the highest prices. For some of these the highest prices en offered and refused although nei-are was bred a race horse

was presented by the present Sultan tantinople, to our Agent in Read, on he had just concluded a treaty as Troin the Arabs of the Decart to from the state error becaute would is fair to presume that the saltanwould under the circumstances of the case, made a present of an inferior lorse, and therefore induced to belt we that on it of rest' trabian blood. This is the evident and he is only to be ntted that he presents the bear ideal of stern courser of the purest blood.

his patronage by all breeders of fine

orse has ever distinguished himself on gish turf as a race horse, four sale all the sale and the sale of A abian bloods are most immedia et a sale of the and those are the best which are the arly and deeply imbued in that shoot, and the well informed Englan writers, horse has acquired reputation in that as a distance noise that was set defrom the Darley or Godolphia Arabi

well established fact, that he immedescendants of Arabians, or an average, in useful horses at least ten yers longer the blood horses of the presentiar. This foot important consideration with those as merely for ordinary ness, plains has been advanced by none, that its of Arabians selfour race, int that in your and third generations tay distinchemistives. Now the fact in this, the ce horses our record were gotten by Arabians.

e horses on record were gotto by Ara-Childers by the Darley Araban, is at thought to be the best race brise ever

thought to be the best race presever in England.
Godolphin Arabian got nore race than any other stallion in the tingdom, a colts were particularly, distinguished aile heats. Lath Dormourse Regulus, Cade, were the best runner in their no afterwards the best stallion see who breed for the turf a solid avail elves of this chance to raise fain a generabian, because it off its a las pro-pect ting real game stock, and at the same holds out a promise to correct the most seen defects of our present to florace, estaw that durability and issungaess rare.

rare great beauty of the Arabian stock al-osures a ready sale to those who breed for market; and the pure blood longevi-ted to their great strength and uncom-awers of endurance, must always ren-en valuable to those who raise them for

plantation use. subscriber has made arrangements to the marce, and the boys sent with them, as at farms in the vicinity. The marce thus seperated on different pantations, are a better chance of pasturage, and at n, and at the same time avoid those varical ents to which they must be liable in ed lots. They will be well kept, on motterms, and gentemen will be expected target the expense on their remival. charge the expense on their removal, season compences the first day of Feb-and ends the first of July. No lability cidema. The groom will expect a com-tion with each mare for his attention in sec.

Men J. Davie.

The editors of the Raleigh Star and spectator will publish the above one and forward their accounts.

JOB PTN ING. nted at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

## LOST OR MISLAID

pills vousing by

LOST OR MISLA.D.

SUNDRY potes of hand viz, two on Samue Woods, sen one for 75 dollars, due about June 1831, the other for 50 dollars, due about the same time, subject to certain credits, to what amount is not now recollected; one note on ohn Douglass of Person county, for 101 dollars, due about December 1825; subject to certain credits the amount not new recollected, one note on James Dickir, of the state of Missouri, incessed, for 96 dollars, due about November 1827, subject to certain credits, amount not now recollected, one note on Rie and Smith for 5 dollars due Pebruary 1833, subject to a credit of 5 dollars due Pebruary 1833, subject to a credit of 5 dollars about James 1826, and one note on Zachariah Deite for 3 dollars due about July 1833, subject to a credit of 5 dollars about Deretter 1825; and one note on Zachariah Deite for 3 dollars due about July 1833, subject to a credit of 1 dollar about October 1833. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for any of the said notes, and the 8 nd obligore from paving the same to any person but the subsciber, or her authorized agent.

Rebecca Di kie.

NOTICE Is hereby given, that I have duly authorized JOHN REDING, jr. to transact business for me, and to settle all my off ire. Rebecca Dickie.

May 20. 23 - 31 SEEDS Trees. Plants. Dontestic Animals, Implements. Books &c &c

For Sale at the

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLI HMENT,
No. 16, S. Culver street, Bultimere, Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to
larmers, gardener, and deglers in Seeds
throughout the United States, particularly his
customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe from his win seed Garden and from various parts of this country,
his annual supply of AELD ANU GARDI.

SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail with promptness
and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and orname all frees and plants,
grapevines, sarubberry, geoseberry, raspoorry
current, an strawberry plants bulbous and
strier flower roots, will at the proper seasons,
be procured to order from the best sources
including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the
subscriber is agent; also

FLOUGH: barrows, cultivators, straw cut-

subscriber is agent; also PLOUGH - harrows, cuitivators, straw cutters, wheat faus, corn shellers, threshing eachines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements will be procured from the best manufactories in Buttimore, at the manufactor of a prices.

manufacia respects
Diviles It in I talk, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthern, the Dr-von, and the Hoistein breeds, Sneep of the Bukewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, espe cially of the Barnetz breed; Does of severa wassition for the farmer and spoilsman; various kinds of Poutry, such as while turkies, brimen and Vestpialia gerse, game and other towls, and several others ocies of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others.) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding

kept for sele at the experimental and breeding arm of Lines assains ment, or can be procured from the best sources, to left.

BOOKS, agricultura to allow a control of the and k-eper of Domestic house, the subscribe office to them THE SERDS OF K-OW-LEDGE in their vocations, "less and genuine." having been carcially gardered from the lie of experience, and the garden of science the whole done on in secretary Sed of exp

the whole done op in papers and labelled LIVE STOCK BRY EDER AND MA NAGER; and dispensed from the printing press of this establishment every Friday in the form of a establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper at \$5 a year, pay able in advance.

to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

1. RVINE SITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.
Note.—An "Extra" number of the Falmer,
containing a prospectus of the establishment,
and a catalogue of Seeds, and other article. for sale; will be sent gratis to any person who sha I furnish his address, post paid, for that pur

May 20.

Ox Discourse, or Permanent and Universal Laws

2000 COPIES of the above discourse for grainition described in throughout the county of Orange Asy person desiring copies, for himself a d his neighbors, will be furnishd on application.

March 4.

PROPOSALS For publishing at illsborough, N.C. a sem monthly paper, to be entitled

The Christian Intelligencer pHIs periodical shall be issued from the press on a me lium sheet, some monthly, or one dollar and fifty cents per unnum, payable in advance. The editorial department shall be filed by some suitable individuals, appointed by the General Meet are of trust budy of provide denominated the ing of teat budy of people denominated the Christian Church. It will be published at Hillsborough, N. C. or such other place as shall be named and appointed by the abovementioned General Meeting The Intelligencers all be devoted to the cause of religion general; and more particularly, it shall be the medium through which the Christian Church shall make known to the word at large her views in relation to the leading doctrines of if the Bible, thereby correcting erroneous impressions, warding off ungenerous consures, and subserving the cause of truth.

October 20th.

95—



AND



LEMUEL LYNCH CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER

HAND JEW ELLER

Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has sgain commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messis Turner & Phillips, He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrasted to his care with neathers and despatch.

Watches Clocks and Time Pieces for twelve months; and those disposed to pat-ronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire sa-tisfaction. Frankful for former favors, he re-specifiely solicits a renewal of patronage All kinds of SILVER WORK made accord

He was on hand a small assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. which will enable him to accommodate his cus

kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th.

NOTTEE LL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FUNITURE, on Incades the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my tors.

i hos. Jeff. Faddis.

# ACARD

DR BAKER takes this mode of notifying all whom it may concern, that in accord acce with the advice of his medical friends and of his works on the Mineral Waters of the Uni of his works on the Mineral Waters of the United States, will be delayed some six months or more. In the mean time, he purposes visiting many of our medical springs with the view of obtaining an accurate analysis of their waters, and collecting such other information as may be likely to prove interesting. The work will be comprized in an octavo volume of 250 or 300 pages - price to subscribers \$1 for a single capty. To merchants and agents the usual discount.

mation needed, a copy of the work will be ten-dered, not as a emuneration, but as a toker of gratitude for the assistance rendered.

Communications have been received relative to the fall-wing Springs: Saratoga, Balleton, and Letenon Springs, N. Y. Schooley's Mounand Let anno Springs, N. Y. Schooley's Mountain, N. J.—Bedford, York and Yellow Springs, Pa. Red, White, and Sail Sulphur, and Buffal Springs, Va.—Warm Springs, N. C. Madison Springs, Ga. Blount'Springs, Ala. Olympian Blue Licks, Harrodsburg, and Greenville Springs, Ky. Additional communications are still coming in by almost every mail; and of fectual measures have been adopted, in order to obtain covered information from those tual measures have been adopted, in order obtain correct information from those rings, from which there has been received as

to obtain correct information from those springs, from which there has been received as yet no direct or thorough information.

Dr. B. embraces this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to those individuals who have kindly favored him with their communications, or otherwise afforded their aid. To the fair lady who imparted information relative to one of the watering places in New York, he holds himself under very special obligations; and will endeavour to devise ways and means of evincing his gratitude in a suitable manner. Forther communications are respectfully solicited.

Danville Va. May 17th.

E. Editors of papers who will give the above one insertion, and for ward their papers to Dr. B. through the P. O. at the place, suil exceive in return a copy of the work, when published, with the unleigned thanks of the author.

# STRAYED

OR missing by some means or other, from
the neithborhood of Mason Hall, a yoke
of STEERS, formerly belonging to and raised
by Mr. John Hulett, sen. of Caswell, who resides in the vicinity of Corbit's store, formerly
Slade's old store. The description of the Steers
is as follows: One is a dark brindle, about
four years old, had a board across his horns;
the other is white and red pied, about the same
age. Any information of them would be thank
fully received by the subscriber, living near
Mason Hall.

Wm. 8 Moore, 24-3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

0



RURAL ECONOMY.

" May, our rich soil, Exuberant, notore's better blessings pour O'er every land."

From the Franklin Repository.

CUT ING OF WHEAT.

Mr. Editor:-Shertly before las barres, tou published a suggestion in your paper. " that wheat cut ten days or two weeks earlier han usu al-that is, before it became entirely or fl ur." I consequence of that in a small extent. I had a small part of a field cut about ten days sooner than the residue: it was kept separate, and when recently brought to same field cut at the usual tour, the early cut weighed two pounds to the bushel heavier than the other. The flour made from it (there were ten bushels,) is remarkable fine qual to any I ever had in my family, and aupersor to any I have had his year from any other wheat. I think it proper to make these tacts known; nirhough I would not say that a singe experiment like this ought to es tablish a general rule.

T G. CCULLOH.

The following article we found in the Salishery Journal without mark of ownership or credit; and we so give it.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Sketches of a Tour in the West and South made in the winter of 1833-34.

DEAR SIR - North Carolina is to be ranked amonest the largest of the states in ou Union. containing, as it does, 49.500 quare miles.

This state possesses a great variety of soil and clamate, and vields a great variety of productions. Its eastern part is vel and covered with reautiful forests of yelles pine, and has mony large bay and sounds, the es usries of the Cape Fear, Neuse, Rosnoke and Chowan ri The soil of this portion of the W. TS. sale is sandy, and far from being lertile except along the rivers and small water courses. The productions of this part of the state are rice, cotton, turpentine. tar. Duch & ..

The mode and western parts of the state are hilly and much of the latte par even mountainous The Bine Ridge. a range of the Alleghany mountains, runs through the western part of the state. The productions of this person of the siste are cotton, corn, wheat, &c. Peaches grow finely in this state in every part. also do all garden vegetables which are re koned most valuable.

This siste possesses no very good harbors; those of Newbern and Wimington are the best. The inless to the sound coast of this state are too hallow to admit large vessels. The want of good barbers in b's state is to be reckoned a great disadvantage on account of its coast being, in other respects, the most dangerous in our country. Cape Hatteras, Fear and Lookout, are notable in the charts of all our mamers as being points at which danger is of an to be met.

No state in our Union has a finer climate than that of North Carolina. It is true that the low marshy lands near the coast and the sounds, in its eastern part. are unhealthy to those who have not been accustomed to live among them. But as middle and western parts of the state possess a climate of remarkable salubri. The winters are mild, whilst on the ther hand the heat of summer is not excessive or too long protracted. And upon the whole, there is no part of our country which is so tavorable, as far as I am able to judge, to longevity as this

There is no large city in this state. nor sny great commercial emporion of trade. The inhabitants of the western part trade with Charleston, Augusta &c The south ensiern with Newbern and Edenton: Whilst orthern and north eastern counties car y on so active trade with Richmond Petersburg and Norfolk, in Vi ginis.

which are large, are Newbern, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Sail-bury, Salrin, Charlotte, Washington, Eden ton, &c. Newbern and Fayettev le have each about 5000 inhabitants. The oth-

are och so aller. The ny very piessan village in this Rairigh the Capital, is o e of the d state-house which is now erecting erce expense. The former one burnt about three years ago. In it was destroyed or greatly injured, the beauti-ful statue of Washington, made by Canove, and which cost the state, inche ing expense of bringing it from Italy and placine it in the capitol, the win \$22,000. although be first cos as it me from be bands of the mos brated sculpter, was only about \$8,000. The present or new capital is building out of a fine species of granue, which is oung about a mile and a half from the violage—the large masses of which are transported from the quarry on a raise

The population of this state wastin 1830, 638 887, of which number 414, 264 were whites, and 229 333 were

No provision has yet been made by tion of the people in common schools, November 1832, to \$88 156 had been accumulated. The consequence of this neglect on the part of the state has been that there have grown up to this state many thousands of poor white people who cannot read or write. The sparse and poor population in the pine forests in the casiern pari of the state, and capecially near the coast, is deplorably not ont. Nor is the state of things to the western part of the state such as to be satisfactory to the mied of eny man who knows that vice is closely allied to ignorance, and that the stability of our happy pomical and civil institutions rests sole y, under Gon, upon the virtue

and intelligence of the people. I know not what to to be done to securs the education of the people generally in the thin settle ments in the pine orests in this stare. Upon the whole, I thick that itmerating teachers must be employed. who will teach one or two days in one place, and the next day or two it another, and so carry on instruce ion in several neighborhoods every

week. The efforts of your society to plant sunday schools in this state cappor but so much good, if they be judiciously carried on, and long enough sustained. It will require much and very parient an skillul labor, and no inconsiderable exp Die.

The early history of this state is full interest. Who can read without feeling the melant nol y face of Racyh, and his vigorous and persevering but still unsuccessful efferts to plant colonies in this sie e? Here too was the scene of severe Indian wars. Here was the theatre upon which was tried the plan of the governmen devises by the celebrato Lo ke, with its order of nobility and its athe mechinery of a menerchial type. And here too, many of the important events of the revolutionary war in he south occurred.

In the western counties of this state are numerous and valuable gold mines, as you know. A very large amount of gold is annually obtained from these mines; a large portion of which is sent to the United State- mint, but a much larger is sent to Europe and chiefly to Paris. There is decisive proof that these gold mines were were worked a long ge, and before the country settled by the English. Old crucibles and other instruments for extracting and refining gold, have been lound.

fieding of these gold mines has proved a real calamity to the poor people in this part of the state. It has made them more improvident and worthless then they were before. There is not on the face of the earth a more corrupt and vile class of men than those who are engaged as laborers in these mines. These miners are from slowest every civilized country, and speak in all 12 or 13 different languages

A sunday school establishment, a few years ago near Charlotte, by a pious young lady from Charleston, was found to be more salutary in its influence upon the parents than any thing else that has been attempted. May this experience lead to other attempts of this kind.

The literary institutions in this state are the oflowing:

1. The University of North Carolin at Coapel Hill, 28 miles nortwest from Raicigh. This is a flourishing and important institution. It has a president, fur professors, and three tutors, and

2. The Episcopalians are catablished ing a manual labor scaderny near to Ravleigh under the direction of the Bishop of North Carolina and a committee.

3. The Presbyterions are also estable lish og a manual labor academy near to

Academies, both for male and temale pupils, exist in various parts of the state. But I must close. I am, &c.

would take this opthe resolution ablic meeting held in te, N. C. Mr. Brown feetly acquainted with of the meeting, and sevether gentlemen; they were of respectability. The chairman in identified with all the great attrices of the republican party, and all occasions had been distinguished for his devotion to that party. Among the resolutions adopted at the meeting, was one approving the removal of the deposites by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a measure judicious and indispensable, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Bank, and to prevent the Bank from using the deposites in the way of forcing its recharter. In this, B. concurred; and he had heard it said by an honorable gentleman on this floor this morning, that by the removal of the deposites the national faith had violated, Mr. B. bad not been able to bring his mind to that conclusion, but on the centrary, be believed there was complete power in the Secretary to remove the deposites, and that the Bank had no more right to complain of a violation of faith, than when mey was demanded of, and paid by, debter. It was stated in the bond, that the Secretary of the Treasury, as the agent of the government, should, when he thought proper, remove the deposites. Mr. B, therefore, could see no violation of the faith.

But there was one act on the part of the Bank of the United States which should estop those who espoused her cause; the Bank, on full deliberation, afexamination of the whole cause, had yielded up the deposites; they were sherefore, estopped by their own ac from saying any thing about a violation of faith. But, Mr. B. thought that if the Bank believed that the law required them to keep the deposites, they had themselves committed a breach of trust, by yielding them up to what they supposed an unlawful demand; and if the Secretary had no legal power to remove the deposites, the Bank was bound to disobey him. The Bank, having the full advantage of the ablest legal counsel, and having withheld the pension fand, could not, in Mr. B's epinion, betteve that the removal of the deposites was il

It also appeared to him, that those who considered the removal a violation of the national faith, so far from fixing the charge on the executive of having usurped illegal and unconstitutional powers, were themselves the advocates of a usurpation of power, in claiming for the Bank unlimited control over the re yenue of the United States; for it Secretary had not power to remove the money, Congress had not; and if they bad done it, the Bank would then have complained of a breach of faith.

We had heard much about distress for the last five months, and, on the one hand, the sordid avarice of the Ame. icar people had been appealed to, and on the ther, their fears. It gentlemen really believe in the existence of distress, it is aurprising that they had not proposed s remedy, or had not 'o'lowed it up more closely. Mr. B. considered them political doctors, who debated in eloquent language on the nature and danger of the disease, but could bring no remedy, The honorable gentleman from Massathe bill to recbarter the Bank, on the ground that the other branch of Congrees would probably not co-operate; thirds of both houses now believed in the constitutionality and necessity of a bank If such were the fact, the senator might press forward his proposed remedy; but Mr. B. did not believe it; he thought the conduct of the Bank for the last six months had greatly diminished its popu-

The senator had said that a recharter of the Bank would afford immediate reliel. Mr. B. needed no other argument to condemn the Bank, than the existence f a power in this institution, to blight the hopes of the farmer and planter, to bring distress and rais on the American people, and to cap the climes, to reduce and destroy the revenue. Mr. B. did not believe in the extent of the power escribed to it; but if it really possessed such power, it was a conclusive orgu ment against it. The large majority of those whom Mr. B. represented, were opposed to giving to any institution, the power to say what their produce should bring in the market, and to control the price of their cotton and tobacco.

Mr. MANGUM stated that he understood that this memorial was got up by a meeting of eighteen gentlemen, of the county of Wake, where the question was agitated by a gentlemen of conside. rabie talent, who had concentrated in his speeches all that could be collected from the debates in Congress for the last three or four ye re, and all the precieux morceaux with which he was furnished by the off ist organ of his city.

Mr. MANGUM presented a memorial from a number of inhabitante of Raleigh, in North Carolina, remanstrating against the removal of the deposites, and praying for the resharter of the Bank,

is sound currency. The mani-is was, no anid, signed by more than ar-fifths of the voters in the town. He had no ides that the question would be should settle it—until the fact should be ascertained, that out of a body of four thousand, not more than forty would be found in favor of the removal of the deposites. He would always be opposed to any institution which should have the power of controlling the prices of cotton and tobacco. The question was now wearing out; the last hope of the party was breaking up; and so far from the actions of the last six months contributng to render the institution unpopular, was now more popular than it ever was. He met with no man of intelligence from the south, who did not say that there was a necessity for an establishment which should regulate the curreacy. In the south, whatever queck ery might be played off, the blow would be felt less severely than in any other part of the community. The country had enjoyed a wholesome currency, and

prospered under it; and, in the opicion all sensible men, the United States Bank was sufficient to resurre it. The people around us, said Mr. M. are rising en masee: and I do think, that in Vir ginis and North Carolina the people be in to teel a deep conviction that somehing is to be done. Government has done more to establish the Bank than all to triends could have done.

Mr. BROWN had not intended to hay any thing on the present subject. How often had to heard it said by the advocates of the Biok, that the prices of produce had been reduced by the last scion. He must be allowed to dissent from the opinion of his colleague. I'the Bank should be allowed to establish itself, he should despuir of the liberies of the country.

He must say that the commonwealth of North Carolina would pursue " the even tenor of her way," and uphold the standard of republicanism, netwithstanding it might be ingloriously deserted elsewhere-even by Virginia. The state of North Carolina looked to no political examples; she acted and thought for her self. If the ancient commonwealth of Virginia though proper to desert the man who has done more for state rights than any other individual; who had struck at the internal improvement, as it was confessed he had done; who had struck at the tariff, as was also acknowledged-be it so, he (Mr. B.) trusted North Carolina would act otherwise. As regarded the expediency of chartering National Bank, he must say that out people was not a people who would surender constitutionally to expeliency. They did no value the constitution by dollars and cents. No! they saw in this enstitution (the Bank) an awark upon the constitution of the United States; then came the American System, which was snother attack: he had no doub they were indeb ed to the Bank for the exertions woich had been made to introtuce and perpetuate the American System; and he appealed to state rights men, how they could give their support to an institution waich had seled in this

Mr WEBSTER said he was glad to find that the honorable senator from N. Carolina (Mr. Brown) was so well sesained by his state; for although it could not be affirmed, that the honorable senator went " magna commitante caterva, neither could it be said that a gentleman was without all good company who had with him eighteen or twenty respects ble associates; the number, however, was hardly sufficient to uphold that standard which the honorable senator to think Virginia had usly deserted -

Mr. BROWN denied that he had

spoken thus with regard to Virginis. Mr. WEBSTER quo'ed the precise words used by the honorable senstor from North Caroline, and continuedan appeal had been made to Virginia; very worthy gentleman, (Mr. Rives) not now upon this floor, had vacated his sest in compliance with the instruction of the legislature of that state, but with the confident expression of his opinion that an appeal to the people would alter the state of affairs. Well, all looked to Virginis; the appeal was made, tried, and decided, but decided in a different way from that which was expected by the gentleman to whom he (Mr. W.) had sliuded. The appeal was now going over Virginia into North Carolina and would set all right.

But it had been said that Virginia had ingloriou-ly deserted her ancient standard—the standard of republicanism. Virginia needed no defence in this particular, or she would instantly receive it at shler hands than his (Mr. W's) But what had she done? She had resisted exer prive power, she bad sought to keep e revenue of the country under the atrol of the legislature. Had she in this transgressed any article in the catechiem of liberiy, or departed from the principles of republicanism. She had kept's watchful eye upon, and sought to restrict the power of patronage, was that nconsistent with republicanism and lierty? But the honorable senator had given the Senate a new argument upon the subject of the depositer. He said hat the Bank had itself declared the re-

ents on a sign of the money—that she would not have give up the money if not legally demanded If, Mr. W. said, they had this argument there was no saying what impression it might have made upon the Senate; as however it had been so long coming from one casn's mind he feared it would be as long sinking into the winds of oth-619

gave the Secretary power to remove the money, imposing upon him at the same time the duty of exercising his own judgment as to the justice of the act; rom the Secretary disregarding his own judgment, or having none of his own, but, acting as he had himself allowed, upon the President's judgment and order, without any just cause of complaint against, the Bank, removed the money. The order came, and the Bank gove up the deposites. Again, the gentleman sked why, if the opinions of a majority of the members of both houses were in favor of a bank, some proposition to that effect was not brought forward? . It was a poor consolation, he said, to tell the patient that he was ill, without proposa ing a remedy.

Mr. W. was not about to discuss the merits or demerits of the Bank; but he would say, let it be tried; let an investigation be made; there was a jury, let nale; there was law, let the Bank be tried. But Mr. W. sgreed entirely with he other senator from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum) that so far from recent ransactions and circumstances in the country having been unfavorable to the Bank, their tendency had been all the other way; and he thought the people now felt sorely that the twenty-four states could not regulate the currency of the country; that they could not manage the internal trade, or the business of exchanges. In one of the designitations which had been reported to have been made against various classes of people, the brokers had been placed foremes; and yet the kingdom of brokers had come upon us; it had been spoken into being by the enormous rates of exchange. Compare the state of hings now, with what it was in October last, and see the result. Could a man now cross a state line with the money of another state? Could he get it exchanged without an enormous premium? It could be done nowhere. There was no common medium; and specie, the hard money used to supply its place, made its progress, first from Philadelphia to Baltimore and then to Washington, and then it was bid to march back egain to Baltimore and Philadelphia; it went from deposite bank to deposite bank, at whose cost we did not know now, though Mr. W. hoped we should in the exchanges, and the bigb premiom, was a matter felt by every men, in the coormous diminution of he profits of his industry. That a. lone was enough to preduce the conviction that an institution to regulate the currency of the country was indispensable.

# CONGRESS.

.Monday, May 19.

In the Senate, several communications were eccived from the treasury department; one of which, in answer to a resolution of the 5th inst, in regard to the amount of public money in the banks which have recently failed in the District of Columbia, stated that there was in the Bank of Alexandria 30,000 dollars, in mers and Mechanics Bank 60,000 lars, and in the Bank of Washington 14,000 dollars.

Several petitions and memorials sented, and several bills acted on.

The bill making appropriations for the In-dian department for the year 1834, was order ed to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to aid in the construction of the

Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, after much discussion, was passed-year 23, navs

The House of Representatives was engaged the whole day in the reception of petitions and memorials.

Tuesday, May 20. In the Senate, several memorials were pre-

ented on the subject of the deposites. Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from the principal chiefs and delegates of the Cherokee Nation. He accompanied its presentation with a few remarks, and concluded by moving that the memorial and proceedings be refer-red to the committee on Indian affairs, and be 

race Everett, from the committee on Indian affairs, made a detailed report, accompanied by three bills, viz. 1. To provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs.

2. To regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. 3. To provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protestion of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein. Which bills were severalread the first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole bouse or the state of the union, and ten thousand copies movel of the public money to be a legal I of the said report were ordered, by unani

The house then proceeded to the constitution of the Kentucky contested election.

In the Senate, the whole of this day, wa occupied in the reception and discussion o nemorials upon the subject of the removal of he deposites; all of which, with the exception of one, remonstrated against that measure. House of Representatives was occupie

be whole day in the consideration of the Kentucky contested election

Thursday, May 22. In the Senate, several memorials against the emoval of the deposites, were presented and

The Senate, at an early hour, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned to In the House of Representatives, the report

of the committee on the Kentucky election was again taken up, and the debate continued. Mr. Thomas of Maryland, asked leave to present the report of the committee appointed examine the affire of the Bank of the United States. Leave was granted, and he made his report; which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday week. Mr. E. Everett, from the s me com mittee, then presented a report from the mipority, which was, in like manner, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for the same day. The house then adjourned to Monday.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen Lafayette, dated Paris, 15th April, 1834. It contains the latest information from France.

In my former letters, I have related o you how, to my great disappointment and chagrin, the American appropriation bill was rejected by a majority of a w votes. I believe that if the votes were sgain to be taken to day, a different result would be produced.

We are now in a state of great disturbance. The operatives at Lyons fought during four days against troops of the line; and al hough the go vernment asserts that it is all at an end, he fact is not yet completely proved. The day before yesterday, and yesterday morning, there was here a small insurrection of some discontented persons excited nobody knows by whom. most ardent men of the opposition par-ty were opposed to it. There has been loed spilt: some men of distinction (quelques hommes marquants) in the paional guard and in the line, have unforunately been killed, and some of the insurgents were put to death (egorges) in the bouses where they were found. All his is greatly to be deplored. Much blood has been spilt at Lyons on both sides. They speak of new laws of repression ( ois d'exception) in addition to hose which have already been passed.

My health is not yet restored, but I am in a fair way towards a complete re-

By laws of exception is meant laws which the constitutional rights of the citisens are temporarily suspended, as the suspension of the habeas corpus in England and in the United States.]

The rail road Porte Bello to Pa to the Atlantic would be speed-Ocean) it was ex to 890,800 had ised in Penama of the work. towards the nt by the go-A commission named Venture quin, who had discovered a passage from sea to sea, in a great measure free from bills and obstructions, and which can be, and bas been accomplished by himself in one day; they will examine the route and report upon its probable advantage.

been received in or about town, confirmafory of the statement made in a southern paper, that Col. Austin has been released from confinement by the Mexican government, and has returned to his own country and triends. Transcript.

Columbia, (Ten.) May 8. Since the murder and robbery of John Marre in the vicinity of Florence, reof some man whose name is not known on the Huntaville road; and also Mr. Elliott of Tuscumbis had been shot at, but fortunately missed. In this vicinity, a few nights since, there was an attempt made to rob a gentlemen who had stopped to pass the night with his relations. If writing would do any good, we would write a long article every week, warning the people of their danger; but we have despaired of exciting the people to a proper vigilance.

A rumor was rife in London at the latest dates, and confirmed by the Times with a significance of expression denoting knowledge that it was onot without foundation,' that a treay had been concluded between Great Britain and France, to which Spain and Portugal were parties, for the settlement of the affairs of the peninsula. There is no doubt, adds that semi-official journal, that England and France, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal, have come to the just determination of disencembering the Peninsula both of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, as the preli-

mous consent, to be printed for the use of the minury step to the tranquil arrange, ment of the gavernment of Puringal.

Snow in May. The Burling (VI.) Sentine of Friday the 16th inst. says:- " Such a storm as is now visiting this section of the state, his not been experienced since 1816commenced snowing and blowing in the afternoon of Wednesday, and contiourd through the night, and is now, Thursday, 12 o'clock.) bearing down upon us from the north wil unabated fury. The anne is not nearly 12 inches deep. The extent train, must be considerable. rees, which were principally in blossom with fine prospecis, must much injured by the weight of enow, and perhaps rendered barren for the

Snow in New Hampshire .- A ge pan in Haverhill. N. H. in a letter to the Bartford Courant, under day of May 15th, writes:

ast night it began to spow about clock, and at five this morning now was about three toches deep nowing very fast-at eleven of I measured the snow in ten ent places, and found it from twenty-one to twenty-hree inches having fallen at the rate of six iches an hour for six hours in sucn. During the forenoon the wind was southerly, it has changed blowing a gale from the north will anowing fast. Many fields of ere planted and are now covered with snow two feet. I believe that no person living ever witnessed so seven a storm at this season of the

brig Aria, sailed from New Yer for Texas, on the 12th inst. Shehed on board forty familia, comprient near a bundred individuals, who tetend to settle in the western partof that country.

e Pensacola Gazette containe the reject of a new route, now in contemplation, by which the communicatop from New-York to New Orleasswill be regularly made in five daysand twenty-one hours. From New York to Charleston by steampaced, requires 72 hours; and from Chareston to Augusta by railroad, twelle hours. From Augusts to Co-tumber is Google, a valiroad is about to be constructed, and the passage willie made in fourteen hours, and fromColembus to Pensacola, twenty hour is a liberal allowance. From Penscole, to Mobile Bay, e hour are considered sufficient, house are considered sufficient, and sixten from there to New Orleans. The intire distance would thus be madin less than six days; about one half he time now occupied by the

Mistadios The exiled Poles bay wrought ponders among the fashion These fine hearty young fer win their mustachies curling their lips, have so alarmed the that they have burried with bucks, that they have barried their softhing to the bins to the barbers, and instead of letting the fuz cut off, Hav returned with horns under their nobug." to pity the poor young of these ays. Their hearts wi taken by right, if not by a contract sion

Constitutine Polari, who sto the Princess of Ord Jewels and was ppreber was put cly exec on the Sultimo. pprebended at New Y ly executed at the H

The Islowell Advocate says, that a man need Rollins lately got drank in that swn and fell into the fire, where h lay until part of his head and onerm were entirely rousied.

The Ipper Canada Herald states. that a ming man named Brase, was attacke and devoured by wolves, short time since, near Kingston.

According to the Niagara Courier, the blody murrain, which has prove so fatalise cattle in that section for some yers, arises from their drinkdry-allve leach having been found in the iver of a cow, after baving nearlyperforated the whole interior of thatorgan.

It is computed that the number of shephe'ds and cow.brds who live on the montains, and in the meadons of Spain, lending the flocks and berds, amount to upwards of fifty thousand!

Thouantity of Tobacco raised in Ohio he past year, is estimated at 1400( hhds. which is nearly double the cop of the vear preceding.

# HILLSBOROUGE.

Wednesday, June 4.

The following gentlemen, we understand d themselves as candidates i this county at the ensuing election: For the Senate. Dr. William Montgomery.

> Col. Joseph Allison, Col. John Stockard. William M'Cauley, esq. For Town. William A. Graham, esq. For Sheriff. James C. Turrentine, William Nelson

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

ing of citizens was held at the court house of Orange county, N. C., on Thursday the 29th of May, immediately after the adjournment of the Court, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the subject of the re-moval of the public deposites, and other matters connected with that important question, Col. Cadwallader Jones was called to the chair, and Dr. Edmund Strudwick-and Samuel Holt. esq. were appointed secretaries. The object the meeting having been briefly stated, mmittee was appointed to draft a preamt and resolutions, and to report to as adjourned meeting, to be held immediately after the adjournment of Court on the afternoon of the fol-

On Friday the meeting was again convened. according to adjournment; and the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

The present condition of our public affairs demands a free expression of opinion in every of any portion of the people should se construed into acquiescence in measures subversive of the constitution, and deeply injurous to the prosperity of the whole nation: Therefore,

1. Resolved as the sense of this meeting. That the removal of the deposites of the pubic money from the Bank of the Unted States in October last, by order of the President of the United States, was unauthorized by he consti totion and laws.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States has no such control over the public money, and other property of the people of the States, as he claims in his late mesrage to the Senate, usually called his protest.

3. Hesolved, therefore, That we do respectfolly, but most decidedly condemn each of measures of the President.

4. Resolved further, as the deliberate opinion of this meeting, That a Bank of the United States is absolutely necessary, in order to en sure to the people of the United States a sound enrency, and a fair, equal and successful operation of the revenue laws and the evstem of the government.

5. Resolved, That we highly approve of the Magum, and our imm-diate representation Hom. Daniel E Barringer, and the other representatives who acted with them in tion to these subjects during the present se sion of Congress

6 Resolved, That the foregoing pream and resolutions be signed by the chairma and countersigned by the secretary, and a copy of them be forwarded to t Mangum, our Senator, and the Hon. Daviel Barringer, our representative in Congress. CAD. JONES, Chairne

Ep. STRUDWICK, Secretary,

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The committee appointed by the House Representatives to investigate the afface the Bank of the United States, divided in pie ion, have made two reports. The report the majority of the committee concludes recommending the following resolutions,

1. Resolved, That by the charter of the bar of the United States, the right was express

appointment of a communitiee, to inspect he specific books, and to examine into the proceeding of the said Bank, as well as to ascertain if at any time it had violated its charter.

2. Resolved, That the resolution of the Hope of Representatives, passed on the 4th of Apil 1834 for the appointment of a committee, with a full powers to make the investigations embased in said resolution, was in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Bank as the power of this House.

3. Resolved. That the President and Russelved.

3 Resolved, That the President and Boa f Directors of the Bank of the United Stat by refusing to submit for inspection, the books and papers of the Bank, as called for by the committee of the House of Representative, have contemned the legitimate authority of the House, assorting for themselves powers and privileges not contemplated by the framers of their charter, nor in fairness deducible from any of the terms or provisions o' that instru

4. Resolved, That either House of Congres has the right to compel the production of an euch books or papers as have been called for by their committee, and also to compel said fresident and Directors to testify to such in-terrogatories as were necessary to a full and perfect understanding of the proceedings of the Sank at any period within the term of its ex-

k

ınd

lo ·

00

ndl

5. Resolved, That the Speaker of this House 5. Resolved. That the Speaker of this House 6 issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms, to arrest Nicholas Biddle, President; Manuel Eyre, Lawrence Lewis, Ambrose White, Daniel W., Coxe, John Holmes, Charles Chauncey, John Goddard, John R. Neff, Wm. Platt, 'athew Newkirk, James C. Fisher, John S. Henry, and John Sergeant, Directors of the Bank of the United States, and bring them to the bar of this House, to answer for their contempt of its lawful authority.

Bath of the residuation

Both of the reports are very long, occupying together fifteen of the ponderous columns of the National Intelligencer. As we cannot therefore spread the whole matter before our readers, we shall make as plain a statement of tife case as an attentive perusal of the two reports has enabled us to form.

The 23d section of the charter of the Bank Provides, "That it shall be at all times law-

tor a committee of either house of Congress, pointed for that purpose, to inspect the oks, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to re whether the provisions of its charter have t violated or not." Under this prevision of the charter, the committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank. Of the pro ceedings of the committee and of the co of the Bank we present the following sketch, leaving our readers to judge whether the one demanded too much, or the other conceded too

mmittee proceeded to Philadelphia on the 32d of April. On the 23d the chairman of the committee addressed a communication to the president of the Bank, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, ad notifying him of the readiness of the com e to visit the Bank on the following day. The directors thereupon appointed a commit-tee of seven of the board to receive the com-mittee of the Heuse of Representatives, and information was given to the chairman of that committee that immediate directions would be given for the necessary arrangements to be

made for their accommodation.
The first step taken, was a call by the comnittee of investigation on the committee of directors for "a list of the books of the Bank, with an explanation of the purposes for which each is designed, and the name of the clerks to hose care and custody they are respectivecommittee of investigation, in the expectation that they could call for and take into their possession, by a precept addressed to the clerks of the Bank, any or all of the books of the institution in which the business transactions of the Bank are entered. The list was furnished by the committee of directors, with the statement, however, that the books were not in the custody of the clerks, but in the general custody of the board. In consequence of this statement, no attempt was made to obtain possession of the books by a demand of the clerks.

The committee of investigation next insisted upon the right of an exclusive occupation of the room in the banking house, offered by the directors for their accommodation, during the inspection of the books. To this the committee of directors did not accede; they proposed to exhibit their books in person to the committee of investigation, expressing at the same time their expectation and readiness to " withdraw from the room whenever the committee of the House should see fit," in order to furnish the committee of the House the opportunity to deliberate, without the presence of any one not required or invited by themselves to attend These conditions were deemed inadmisable by the committee of investigation, and ther withdrew to their room in the American Hotel.

The committee of investigation then adopted a resolution requiring the president and directors of the Bank to submit certain books of the Bank to the inspection of the committee at their room in the North American Hotel, on the 3d of May. The committee appear here to have abandoned their first position, for they say that their requisition in terms implied the pr sence of the directors or their committee. that " they cannot comply with that part of the resolution of the committee of, investigation which requires that certain books of the Bank be sent to the North American Hotel."

On the 5th of May, the committee of inves on adopted a resolution that they would repair to the banking house, at one o'clock of that day, to inspect the books specified in their resolution of the 28th, and such others as they might require to be produced. A copy of this resolution was sent to the chairman of the committee of directors, but reached him at his dwelling, at a time when the committee was not in session, and a short time before the hour named in the resolution. He immediately informed the chairman of the committee of investigation by letter, that it would be impracticable to reassemble the committee of direct. ors in season to submit the books for inspection that day but that they would be reassembled without unnecessary delay. Notwithstanding this reply, the committee of investi-gation repaired to the banking house at the hour named, and made the demand, first in the large hall of the banking-house, and then, by repetition, in the president's room. The president and cashier declined a compliance with this request, on the ground that they had, neither of them, the custody of nor control over the books and papers; the gen ral custo-dy of the same being with the board of directors, who had already apprised the committee of the House that they had placed them under the direction of a committee to be by that committee submitted for inspecton, and that they (the president and cashier) were therefore mable to comply with the demand of the committee of in-

By arrangement, the committee of investigation met the committee of directors at the Bank on the 7th of May. It will be observed, that previous to this time no objects of inqui ry had been announced by the committee of investigation. On this day they adopted a resolution that they would " proceed to examine into the truth of the statement made by the government directors to the President of the United States and to Congress, and for that purpose will this day call for the production for inspection, of the minute books containing the proceedings of the directors of the dank, and the expense books and vouchers for ex-

The committee of directors, believing it neir duty to protect, by all lawful means, the ights and confidence entrusted to their keepng, and to yield nothing by consent which build not be legally demanded from them; and being of opinion that the inquiry can only-rightfully extended to alleged violations of e charter, required of the committee of instigation, when they ask for books and pa re, to state specifically in writing the purcird, and if it be to establish a violation of the charter, than to state specifically in writing

what are the alleged or supposed violations of charter to which the evidence is alleged or supposed to be applicable." The committee of directors also expressed the opinion, that directors also expressed the opinion, that it would very much conduce to the pursues of justice, as well as to the convenions of all conversions of investigation would furnish a specification of all the harges intended to be inquired into, and prothese conditions the committee of investiga

tion refused to comply.

By resolutions of the committee of investigation, calls were afterwards made, at differ ent times, for copies of portions of the books papers. Some of which were furnished, but the others were withheld, in as much as, in respect to a part of them, the effect would be the same as the surrender of their books and papers to a secret and experte examination, which they had already rejused to consent to and as to the other part, they relate to matfurthermore, that it would require the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for more than

On the 9th of May, a copy of a process somewhat of the character of a subpæns duces fecum, was served upon Nicholas Biddle, president, and thirteen other persons, directors of the Bank, summoning them to attend at the committee mom, on the next day at 12 o'clock, to testify concerning the matters of thich the committee should inquire, and to bring with them certain books therein named for inspection. In obedience to the process, the persons therein named appeared at the time specified, and presented a written an-swer, signed by each of them, in which they say, "they do not produce the books required, because they are not in the custody of either of us, but as has been heretofore stated, of the poard,"and added, "considering that as corporators and directors, we are parties to be proceedings, we do not consider ou selves bound to testily, and therefore respect fully decime to do so." No farther demand was made of the directors, and the committee

djourned to meet at Washington We have here stated simply the facts as presented in the two reports, having out al ogether the arguments and glossaries of both

We ought, perhaps, to add, that the directors, while they protested against the right to examine them, declared that they had no nowledge which, if a necessary regard to their duty and the rights of others permitted, they would not willingly expose without reserve. be committee of investigation also declare it to have been their purpose, to have performed the duties with which they had been entrusted, thoroughly, impartially, and with a rigid adherence to the immutable principles of truth and justice. We here leave the matter for the present.

Andrew Stevenson, speaker of the House of Representatives, has been nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be envoy extraordinger and minister plenipotentiary to Great Br tain, and Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister pleni potentiary to Russia

nominations of directors of the Bank of the United States, on the part of the United Siares, recently made by the President to the Senate, the following have been confirmed viz Joseph White, Samuel Alley, and Charles Macallester. The other two had not been acted upon by the senate.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the nominations of Mahlon D'ekerson as minister to Russia, and of Roberts Vaux as direct or of the Bank of the United States, have been confirmed by the Senate.

The nomination of Henry Horn as a direct or has been rejected.

The Philadelphia Courier says, that it has been announced on high authority that Louis M'Lane has again tendered his resignation of the office of secretary of state.

The Cotton Crop. - From recent accounts in injury done to the cotton by the late frost has been very light in comparison with what was at first apprehended. The cotton that remained uninjured by the frost, together with that which has since come up, will in general be sufficient for a good stand; so that the few who have ploughed up their fields will find sufficient seed for replanting.

We are particularly glad to learn, that in our own neighborhood the injury to the cetten has also been very inconsiderable.

Violent Storm in Tennesses and Alaban We learn from Tennessee papers, that a very severe storm of wind, hail and rain was experienced on the evening of Sunday the 4th ult. occasioning the loss of much property and

The Shelbyville Beacon says, "about eight clock in the evening a heavy wind comm ed blowing from the south west, accompanied with torrents of rain and hail—some few miles north of this place we have been told that hail-stones fell as large as a man's fist, killing turkies, chickens, geese, &c. and injuring vege-tation to considerable extent. Chimneys were prostrated and the roofs of several houses were aken off and carried to some distance, and we have learned that in one instance, the upper foor of a house was blown some distance with two children in it, but neither sustained the least injury. The greatest loss has been in the destruction of timber. In many places the larger forest trees were prostrated, blocking up roads, and greatly injuring fences." It is added that eight persons were killed in Lauderdale county, Alabama.

The Tuscumbia paper says, "The damage caused by the bail, to crops of cotton, corn, whea, &c. was considerable; but the effects of the Wind, in several places, were deplorably destructive. The house of Dr. Smith Hogun, in this county, a two story frame build-

and being otherwise severely vice. Carpenter, also, a widow lady, in the visinity of Spring Creek, we regret to lears, was tilled by the falling of her house. Many others vere injured in a slighter degree.

"At this time the prospects of the farmer pear rather a gloomy aspect; they were first lighted by the heavy frosts, and they are now rendered will more gloomy by the effects of the recent storm. For nearly an hour, on last Wednesday, the ground was again covered with bail, and the almosphere for the succeedng twenty-four hours bore a stronger resemblance to the chilling rains of December, than the accustomed mildness of May."

The Florence paper gives an account equal. ly distressing. "The hurricane swept across the upper part of this county, along Blue Water, and hurled down all the timber and houses within the scope of its fury." "As many as ten persons were killed in the county. Mrs. Butler and her four children were crushed by the fall of the house and dreadfully mangled. Mr. Butler was badly hurt; another child so much bruised as to make its recovery doubtful. I'wo boys, (McKinsey's) were in a wagon, and they with one of the horses were killny the fall of a tree. Three of a family of the Scots living on Anderson's Creek were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Critintun were injured, and their houses blown down; many other houses blown down and plantations much damaged."

The same paper adds, that on Wednesday the 7th another severe storm of hail came up from the west, which lasted several minutes and covered the ground with hail. It was feared that the crops had been very much cut

### From the Raleigh Register. BANK OF THE STATE.

Pursuant to appointment, a general meeting of the stockholders of the proposed new Bank, was held in this city, on Thursday last, for the purpose of organizing the institution and making by-laws and rules of the same." A large number of gentlemen from different parts of the state, were in atiendance. Judge Settle waschosen Chairman of the meeting, and Charles Manly, esq. secretary.

On examining the subscription lists, it was found that the aggregate amount of stock taken, is 8,126 shares equal to the sum of \$812.600. Of these, 6,626 belong to individuals, and the remaining 1.500 to the state. The first instalment of \$25 on each share share subscribed, being required to be paid on the day of meeting, the stockholders came prepared to meet it: and so numerous were the instances in which advance payments were made, that but little doubt is entertained that the Bank will be prepared to commence operations immediately after the receipt of the second instalment, on the 22d of August ensuing - to which day the stockholders stand adjourned.

On Friday, a balloting took place for eight directors of the Principal Bank, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz: Dun-can Cameron, William Peace, Wil-liam Boylan. Thomas D. Benneban, William Hill, Alfred Jones, George

W. Mordecai and Charles L. Hinton. The state is entitled to two directors, of whom the public treasurer is one, ex virtute officii. The selection of the other is invested in the officers of our state government, and the choice has devolved on Gavin Hogg. esquire.

We are gratified to announce, that at a meeting of the new directory, on Saturday. Duncan Cameron, est was unanimously chosen president of the institution, at a salary of \$2,000; and Charles Dewey, esq. cashier, at a salary of \$1400-these being the only officers needed for the present.

We are confident that the appointment of Judge Cameron, as president, will inspire such universal confidence as to the character of the institution, that the whole amount of stock authorized by the charter will immediately be taken upon the re-opening of the books, which we understand is to be done for a limited time, under such regulations as the directors of the Principal Bank may prescribe.

The location of the branches has not been arranged.

The Kidnapped Boy .- We have leasure in stating, that the boy mentioned in our last as having been kidnapped from this neighborhood, has been restored to his family. He had been sold, in Richmond county, near the South Carolina line, for \$290 cash, with which the villain. (who signed his name to the bill of sale, as John Smith,) immediately made off, and had, when we last heard, ciuded pursuit. Fayetteville Observer.

Reform .- The citizens of Newbern are to meet at the Court House, on this day (28th) for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to repre-sent the town in the next General As-sembly. We hope the plan will be adopted by every county and town in

TINES AND CHU desirous to offer. one would ever susper qualified for office, unless their dence solely should bring the notice.

A member of the bar in Charleston, S been suspended for using improper lan to a female witness A cotemporary seems t is a more effectual manner.

The last Southern Recorder says. We understand that there is already subscribed for the Athens Rail Road, with sanguine expectations of its being greatly increased, even in the ame counties, \$150.000 in Clark, \$130.000 in Greene, \$80.000 in Morgan, nearly \$50,000 in Taliaferro. between 20 and \$30,000 in Oglethorpe, making already nearly half a million of doilars-and it is said, that the confidence of the people in the value of this stock, is increasing, in that section of the state; every thing holding out the fairest prospect, that, at least, this great work of Internal Improvement will be accomplished, and at no distant day."

There are, according to the Harisburg papers, more than five hundred capal boats registered and in constant use upon he Pennsylvania canals. Fifteen locomotive engines have been engaged for the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and five for the Portage Rail Road, the greater portion of which will be in operation in encouraging tokens of the increasing value of these improvements.

Efforts are making in Rhode Island for the adoption of a state constitution. Rhode Island is the only state in the Union, without a written constitution. The only fundamental law which the people of that state live under, is the charter granted to the original colonists, by Charles the Second, of England.

It is stated in the Lynchburg Vies ginian, that one of the Cherokee deegation of Indians, on his way to Washington, on a mission from the tribe. was arrested in Crawford connty, Arkansas Territory, for debt, and repuired to give bail. He was discharged by two justices of peace, on the ground that, as the ambassador of a toreign power, he could not be beld to bail. This is a new variety of the Indian question, and a curious Alex. Gas.

A Rare Instance .- There is a respectable shipmaster, in this town, says the Salem Observer, who, at the age of fifty-five. has spent, almost constantly, ferty four years of that time at sea in different capacities. He has been in all climates, exposed to all examples, temptations and persussions, on board of privateers, and in all situations incident to a sea-faring tife, yet be bas never at any time wet his lips with ardent spirit. or tasted so much as a glass of wine, His health has been perfect and unvarying in all exposures and changes of climate:

had retired from business with savings to the amount of \$40,000.000.

### METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.

CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

BACON AND LARD A QUANTITY of BACON and LARD, for Stephen Moore.

June 3. 25--40

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at May Term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as administrators on the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deed. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated within the time preseribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAMUEL STRAYHORN, SAMUEL TATE,

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the cotate of WILLIAM M'KEE, deceased, and as administrator to the estate of MARY M'KEE, deceased, hereby gives notice to the lagatees, and all others whem it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

Rankin M'Kee



r mother, I ask for my father in vain nght some far country, his health to

left our cold climate of frost and of some warm sunny land, where the soft breezes blow?"

"Yes, yes, gentle boy, thy loved father has To a climate where sorrow and pain are un-

known: His spirit is strengthen'd, his frame is at rest, There is health, there is peace, in the Land of

the Blest!"

44 Is that land, my dear mother, more lovely than ours,

Are the rivers more clear, and more blooming the flowers.

Does summer shine over it all the year long, Is it cheered by the glad sounds of music and "Yes, the floewrs are despoil'd not by win-

ter or night, The well-springs of life are exhaustless and

bright, And by exquisite voices sweet hymns are address'd

To the Lord who reigns over the Land of the "Yet that land to my father will lonely ap-

He shrunk from the gaze of a stranger while

From his foreign companions I know he will flee,
And sigh, dearest mother, for you and for me.

"My darling, thy father now rejoices to gaze

On the long-severed friends of his earliest days: His parents have there found a mansion of rest, And they welcome their son to the Land of the

" How I long to partake of such meetings of bies,

That land must be, surely, more happy than

On you, my kind mother, the journey depends Let us go to my father his kindred and friends. Not on me, love; I trust I may reach that

But in patience I stay till the Lord's chosen time. And must strive, while awaiting His gracious

To guide thy young steps to the Land of the Blest.

"Thou must toil through a world full of dangers, my boy-Thy peace it may blight and thy virtue de-

stroy; Nor wilt thou, alas! be withheld from its snares By a father's kind counsels, a father's fond prayers

Yet fear not- the God whose direction w crave,

Is mighty to strengthen, to shield, and to save And His hand may yet lead thee, a glorified

To the home of thy father, the Land of the Blest."

### From the New Yorker. JABEZ HILL.

Every body liked Jab z Hill. From the grave Presbyterian pastor of the village church, to the grinning blacks in the kitchens of the neighboring farmers, he was as a universal favorite. His general appellation was Uncle Jaby. High and low, back and white, all gave him the same familiar title on week days; but on Sunday, when be issued forth in his well brushed blue coat, garnished with brass buttons as large as a ten plate, his while to display his plai ed, double hemmed shirt frill, and a nosegay as large as a cauliflower stuck in the central buttonhole not an ebony-faced rogue among them dared to use such irreverence towards " Massa Jab z " On ordinary working days, however. he was content to make a humbler inpestment of his personal estate, and then he was the social companion of

all alike. There were several, peculiarities about Uncle Jaby. In the first place be might almost have been mistaken for one of the " good people," as the Irish call their fairnes, for his stature did not exceed four feet ten. In the next place, he had a singular passion for geraniums. I say singular, because it was an extravagant, immuderate love for them; you might steal his purse and expect to be instantly pardoned, but wo to the unfucky wight who ventured to rob him of a geranium leaf. Lastly, however upon the fore finger of his left hand a broad, gold ring, worn thin as he said by constant use, but still large enough to serve as a manacle for the beaux of these degenerate days This ring was the bj ct of his peculiar care. It never left his bond, and in order to guard it from injury it was always protected by what children all a fin ger stole, except on Sund ys and holydays, when it formed a splendid addition to his "full dress." In conse-

soft as a lady's, and contrasted oddly enough with the tanned and horny hand of which it was a mem.

Never was there a kinder heart than Uncle Jaby's Careful, prudent and industrious, he had gradually acquired a comfortable little fortune, and instead of at once throwing aside his babits of industry when they were no longer necessary to his own support, he contented himself with work ing for his neighbor instead of him self. .. Neighbor Smyth, your fence wants a few nails in it-if it don't rain to-morrow I'll come and see to it." " Here, boy, tell your father I'm coming to help him with his hay to morrow." Such were his daily deeds of kindness. His goodness of heart was only qualled by his simple mind-edness. He was the most sincere creature in the world. It was in vain to expect that Unde Jaby would understand a maceuvre or a double meaning. He beard with the ear of simplicity, and to him the words conveyed but one sense; he -aw with the eye of sincerity, and he could not penetrate the depths of an intrigue. be sure he was often imposed upon. He was sometimes hoaxed most unmercifully by the giddy young folks, but he only laughed good humored ly at their merry pranks. It happened once or rwice, buy ver, that his well known simplicity of character was m de use of as a means of deception. He was once charged with a message which to him appeared a perfectly innocent one, but which proved to have been intended to work evil. When he discovered that he had thus been made an instrument for the furtherance of wicked purposes, the rage of the little man threatened to annihilate him. He raved and stormed as if he would have gone mad. Had be been able to reach he objects of his vengeance, there would surely have been some work for he surgeon, or perhaps the coroner. Bu with all Unele Jaby's good hu-

mor, there were two things which ala ys made him testy. One was his size, which was a secret source of portification to his barmless vanity. Any allusion to distinutive persons was sure to call torth a petulant remark. The other unpleasant tonic as marriage. Nobody ventured twice to ask Uncle Jaby why he was not married. If comp lied to answer so impertinent an inquiry, he did it in such a manner as to silence the officious questioner. He left to his future historian the task of explaining the mystery, and thus do we

ulfil the duty. When Jabez was a young man of some five-and-twenty years of age, he fell in love with the village heauty Mary Elliott, who at that time held the never unoccupied station of village belle, was a gay and giddy girl of eighteen; very pretty, very vain, and somewhat inclined to coquerry. Honest Jaby, though so small in person, was by no means ugly, in fact his features were delicate enough to have belonged to a woman's face: but this only increased the effentinacy of its app arance. Mary Elnote was wonderfully pleased when she found Jaby added to her list of to ers, and without pausing to reflect upon tonsequences, she gave herself up without restraint to the amusement dimity vest open to the waist in order of flirting who him. The poor little Jaby drew out his handkerchief to men was in raptures for a time, and fully believed her in earnest. But he was soon undeceived. A town bred bean appeared in the village, and as he could tell of the wonders of New. York, he was soon without a rival among the giddy girls. He was particularly favored by the lively Mary, and it was not long before it was said they were to be morried. Poor Jaby was in despair. But he was saved from the pain of rejection by accidently overheating a conversation befriends. They were talking of their different beaux when Jaby beard these words: " Well, but, Mary, I thought you were going to marry little Jabez. "I marry little Jaby?" was Mary's scornfol reply. " why. I should as soon think of marrying a ame monkey." Por Jaby! these cruel words cost him more headaches than he had ever had in his life, and as for his heart it seemed to be chilled into stone. Well, the next thing he heard was that Mary was actually to be married to the stranger. In the days of ber gay flirtation he had given her a gold ring, but as he had unthinkingly bought one large enough for his own finger. Mary had never been ab!s to wear it. She now re. turned it to him and politely invited h m to her wedding. With the true tart of woman she snothed his woun-

which he had expressed towards Her. She even persuaded him to be present at her marriage by telling him the she wanted some of his fine geranioms to decorate her palor. She knew he would not lend his favorite plants without coming to watch over their safety in person, and in fact Jaby fi nally agreed to all she proposed. Ma ry left the village immediately after her marriage, and the day she went away. Jaby presented her with a bou quet of geraniums as a parting gift.

Year after year passed away. ry's mother still lived in the village. and occasionally letters came bringing tidings of the wanderer; for she had been a wanderer by sea and land since she left har native place. At length. after some twenty years had gone by, it was said that Mary was coming home. How did little Jaby bustle about to make preparation for the travelled lady. Whether the tied his exertions or not we cannot say. At length she came, but how unlike the same gay girl who had departed. Pole, thin and melancholly, she brought her only remaining child to her native village in the hope of ob taing there that subsistence which she could not find elsewhere. Her chil dren had died young, her husband had preflected her, and she at last found herself a destitute widow, compelled to labor for the support of her only daughter.

Jahy had always thought of her as the young and pretty Mary. He could carrely realize the change that had taken place since he last looked upon her, and he could not help feeling murtified and disappointed. But when he heard the melancholly story, his heart softened, and he loved the drooping widow as much as he had once loved the merry girl. But Mary was changed in heart as well as person. She had gone away a gay and thoughtless girl, she returned a calculating and worldly woman, Sor row had taught her selfishness, and the ill return which her affection had met with, had entirely chilled ber once warm feelings. She soon saw that her influence over Jaby's heart was undiminished, and, however she might have jeered at poor little Jabez. she felt no disposition to flaunt the rich Mr. Hill, even though his person had not increased in proportion to his wealth.

It was a rich treat to the lovers of fun to ser Jabez wait upon the widow as she came from church. The stiff and formal bow-then the timidly proffered hand-and at last when they were nearly home he might be seen tenderly supporting the lady on his arm. To be sure his gallantry sometimes led him into ludicrous difficul He was once assisting her tocross a somewhat marshy spot, and in his auxiety to save her delicate foot from pollution, he most beroically placed his own (though it was incased in a shoe polished to a mirror-like brightness) in the worst of the mire, and bade her step upon it. She obeyed, but Jaby's foot being somewhat of the smallest size, she slipped off, and catching at him to avoid falling, both were prostrated in the mud. Upon another occasion they were walking together when they suddenly came upon a flock of turkies. The sultan of the flock not liking the intrusion, began to droop his wing and erect his comb as if disposed to show fight. beat him off, but unfortunately the handkerchief happened to be a new bright red silk one, and enraged by the eight of the obnoxious color, the turkey cock flew at the poor little man with such fury, that the widow was compelled to come to his assist ance. This last affair mortified poor Jabez exceedingly. It it had been a mad bull now, or any thing really dangerous, he would have been proud of the peril; but to be unable to cope with a turkey-it was excessively provoking.

One summer afternoon he was seated alone with Mary. The conversation had assumed rather a sentiment al tone, when she suddenly asked him if he remembered the bunch of gernniom which he had given her the day she went away. Upon his answering "yes," with a deep sigh. Mary left the room and almost instantly resurned with a small Bible in her hand. What was Jaby's delight to behold between the leaves a bunch of dried geranium. "It is the same you gave me, my dear friend," said the wisow, sighing sentimentally; I could not bear to loose it, so when it faded I put it between the leaves of my Bible, and there it has remained for twenty years." Poor Jabez Hill-this was too much for him-bursting into tears, the simple-hearted little man laid himself and fortune at the wided pride, and at length persuaded dow's feet. He was not rejected; and

if pride and joy could have added to man's stature. Jaby would have far xceeded the ordinary proportions of umanity from that hour. H never topbted that the withered leaves which Mary had shown him were those he had once plucked for herwhether my readers will be disposed to believe that in all her wanderings and sorrow during twenty years Ma ry had so carefully preserved the bouquet given her by the .. pet monkey." I cannot venture to say. At any rate those geranium leaves gained her a rich husband. A proud and happy man was Jabez when he entered the well filled parlor of his new brick house, where all the village had been invited to witness his marriage. It is true that Mary had to stoop a little in order to take his arm as they entered the room together. but he did not know that; and although he had to stand on tip toe when in obedience to the parson he attempted to "salute the bride," yo the titter which was heard among the guesta.

And a proud and happy man is Jabez still. His wife has grown fat and rosy, and take about her foreign friends" and her a quaintance with Lady so and so in England. His children too (for such there be) are chubby, sauey urchine, who rule both father and mother, and are considered paragons of beauty and intellect by both. So that Jaby is decidedly a happy man. E. A. Y.

OLD SCRANNY.

Some years ago, the Shawnee Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations, in their way took a Muskego warrior known by the name of Old Scranny prisoner; they bastinadord him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal without showing any concern; bis countenance and behaviour gave no indication of the pain he suffered. He told his persecutors with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that he had gained the most of his martial reputation at the expense of their nation; and was desirous of showing them in the act of dying, that he was still as much their superior as when he had headed his gallant countrymen against them; that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the Divine Power, by some impurity or other. when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as more exquisitely than all their despi cable ignorant crowd possibly could; and that he would do so if they gave him liberty by untying him, and hand ing him one of the red hot barrels ou of the fire. The proposal and his me thod of address appeared so exceed egly bold and uncommon that his re quest was granted. Then suddenly rizing the red hot barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, he found his way through the armed and as tonished multitude, leaped down a prodigiously steep and high bank into the river, dived through it, ran over small island, and passed the other branch amidst a shower of bullets; and though numbers of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, be got into a bramble swamp, through which, though naked and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country. Indian Traits.

STRIKING EVIDENCE.

Our court houses are frequently the scenes of occurrences which make Dame Justice berself relax ber graity, and smile even from the bench. There is often great difficulty in extorting proper answers from sturdy and ill grained witnesses. The lawyer exhausts his ingenuity and his patience, in vain attempts to draw forth tience, in vain attempts to draw forth from his subtle, or sullen subject, the matter required; and often gets for this pains an insolent retort, which his pains an insolent retort, which turns the laugh of the whole court against him. One of the most prooking cases of this kind recently occurred in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this city.

A lawyer who was retained in a

What kind of a blow was given asked the lawyer.

A blow of the common kind.

Describe the blow. I am not good at description. Show me what kind of blow it was

I can't.

You must, I won't.

The lawyer appealed to the cour Court told the witness if the cou sel insisted upon his showing wh kind of blow it was he must do so.

Do you insist upon it? asked

The counsel replied that he did. Well then, since you compel me to show, it was this kind of a blow! at the same time suiting the act on to disciple of Coke upon Littleton mer. Phil. Com. Int. 19

Mather Byles .- During the America can revolution, Mr Byles, under si picion of being a tory, was confined to his own house, and a guard placed over him there for a we k. A short time after another guard was placed over him, and again dismissed. Upon this occasion the Doctor observed with his usual cherefulness that he wa- guarded, regarded, and disregurd.

Wisdom of a Mob .- During a rint in Europe some years since, the mob was very much incensed against Luke White, a private banker. In ourrages against other persons, the may broke into several houses and stores. and whenever they came across any of White's notes they destroyed them, saying, .. Blast the rascal, we'll ruin

twent Sab

the fi discrety do where or in 'ty,) mare bond ineid 'tail a shap-high, stren formusis of

a jus

fine d

to a

hav ther VE of C

I sm

the p of his it adn

desce

coun ens.

the a

guish best bians this

trains
The horse and four The horse and four The Bland day.
The sime of grand and and and and and the most ty, ut merce to the sime the si

Exc

During the engagement between the American frigate Constellation and the French national frigate La vengeance, an American sailur, intent on nothing else but capturing the Frenchman, exclaimed, " Blast it, lieutenant don't let us put any more shot in the guns - you will spoil the prize."

THE PRINCE OF ANANIABOO.

When he was in England, walking

out in St. James' Park in the after. noon, be abserved one of his acquaintances driving in his phæon, with four horses. The prince burst into a violent fit of laughter, and being asked the occasion of his mirth, he exclaimel, " Vat de divvel, has dat fellow eal so much dinner, dat it now takes four horses to carry him! I rode out with him this morning, and he was then so light that one little horse

ran awat with him. He must be either a great tool or a great glutton." Another time his friends insisted on his going to the play. He went, but was soot tired, and returned to his companions. " Well, prince." said by. "what did you see?" Vat did see?-I did see some men playing de fiddle, and some men playing de

A Compliment Returned .- . Mr. Helham " satu a learned young lady, who hid been showing off her wit at e expense of a dangler for the last half hour .- " you remind one of meter, that is filled with nothing in the upper story." " Divine Almira, neekly replied her adorer, win hankg you for this flattering compliment, of me remind you that you occupy

Curious Facts - One pint of water onverted into steam fills a space of cary 2000 pints, and raises the pison of a steam engine, with a force of ann thousand pounds It may aftervares be condensed, and re-appear s apint of water.

Agrain of blue vitrol or carmine, illtinge a gallon of water so that n erry drop the color may be perrom for twenty years.

A FEMALE SCHOOL WILL be opened in the town of Hillsbo-rough, on Tursday the 3d of June next, mer the direction and superintendence of the SAMUEL J. PRICE, and Mrs. PRICE. ILL be o school will be taught in the house former-ccupied by Mr. Yarbrough.

Wh. J. Bingham, A. M. James Webb, M. D.
E.Strudwick, M. D. Hon. F. Nash.
May 28.

NOTICE. ing, or other purposes, must apply to Samuel Cold, who is alone authorized to sell and dis-

pse of the same. Sally Thompson.

WANTED.

A lawyer who was retained in a case of assault and battery was cross A Harness Naking Business, a boy between examining a witness, in relation to thirteen and sixteen years of age, of good family and industrious habits.

Solomon W. Fuller.

WANTED. A S AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy four-teen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

WANTED. AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrios habits from fourteen to fitteen years of age. Early application is desired.

December 31,

April 29.

John Cooley.